THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1797. [N° 1856.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

To be *LET*,

THAT large HOUSE on the Hill, with Eight Acres of land, late in Poſſeſſion of Clealand Kinloch, Eſq; —For Terms apply to

ROBERT N. AUCHMUTY

Newport, April 10, 1797

For Sale, by

John Coggeſhall,

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine, Roſin, and Spirits of Turpentine, by the Barrel—Molaſſes by the Hogſhead, good, for Retail—New-England Rum by the Hogſhead—Gin by the Barrel; Ten Thouſand Cyprus Shingles; Two Tons old Iron, conſiſting of Cart Tire, Hinges, and a Number of other Articles, which will anſwer the Purpoſe for which they were made, without any Alteration.

Newport, April 10, 1797.

Job Shearman

INFORMS his Friends and Cuſtomers he has removed a few Doors South of the Stone Market, directly oppoſite V. Wightman's—Where he has for Sale, moſt Articles in the Grocery Line.—Alſo a New Supply of Cloth and Morocco Shoes, Mens' and Womens' Leather Ditto; Wateriſpun Cotton Yarn and Twiſt, and Cotton Wool, as cheap as can be had at Providence, by Retail; Wine-Glaſſes; Hay-Seed; beſt Negro-head Tobacco; Coarſe Salt; Cider by the Barrel, &c.

Newport, 4th Month, 10th 1797.

THE Subſcriber, Wife to WILLIAM HAMMOND, of Newport, in the County of Newport, and State of Rhode Iſland, hereby gives Notice to all whom it may concern—That from a long Indiſpoſition, my ſaid Huſband hath been rendered unable to take Care of himſelf, Family and Property—Therefore with the Advice of his Relations and Friends, I have been empowered by the General Aſſembly, by and with the Conſent of the Worſhipful Town-Council of the Town of Newport, to take Care of him, his Family, and Property; and in his Name to tranſact all Buſineſs reſpecting him and his Eſtate.—I therefore call on all Perſons, having any Demands againſt my ſaid Huſband, WILLIAM HAMMOND, to exhibit the ſame without Delay; and all Perſons indebted to him, to make and ſettle the ſame as ſoon as poſſible with me, who hath full Power to give and receive Diſcharges, and tranſact all Buſineſs reſpecting my Huſband and Property, as I ſhall do with the Advice of his and my Friends.

LUCY HAMMOND.

Newport, April 12, 1797.

State of Rhode Iſland, &c

April 5, 1797.

PURSUANT to an Order of the General Aſſembly paſſed at laſt February Seſſion, all Perſons intereſted in the Eſtate of Thomas Fry, late of Eaſt-Greenwich, Eſq. deceaſed, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport, on the Firſt Wedneſday of May next; then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if they may have, why the Petition of Sarah Fry, and Sarah Fry, now pending before the General Aſſembly, praying that the Proceedings of the Town Council of Eaſt-Greenwich, on the 25th of July, 1795, appointing Richard Mathewſon, and Thomas Congdon, Eſq'rs. Adminiſtrators of the Eſtate of Thomas Fry, deceaſed, unadminiſtred, and the Repreſentation made by the ſaid Richard Mathewſon, and Thomas Tillinghaſt, of the ſaid Town Council, on the 8th of Auguſt 1796, that the perſonal Eſtate of the ſaid Thomas Fry, was inſolvent, and the conſequent Proceedings thereon, may be approved and eſtabliſhed by the General Aſſembly, ſhould not be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.

Newport April 11, 1797.

THE Creditors of JOB GIBBS, of Newport, Houſe Carpenter, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Newport, on the firſt Wedneſday of May next; then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition there pending, for the Benefit of the Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

Witneſs, H. SHERBURNE, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

From the American Univerſal Magazine.

To the EDITOR.

SIR,

THE following excellent letter addreſſed to me by the Rev. Mr. Geo. Burder a pious and reſpectable miniſter of an Independent Church in Coventry, Great-Britain, has been ſubmitted to the peruſal of ſeveral Clergymen and others of my acquaintance; who, in conſequence of the pleaſure afforded them by its contents; have expreſſed an earneſt deſire of ſeeing it in print.

With a view of gratifying my friends, and alſo of ſoliciting ſuch information on the ſubject as may be depended on, I now ſend it for inſertion in your uſeful Miſcellany; not doubting but that every perſon capable of giving any, even the ſmalleſt ſatisfactory account, and withal diſpoſed to promote the intereſt of Religion, or the glorious cauſe of our adorable Redeemer, will either through the ſame medium, or by private letter, enable me as ſoon as poſſible, to communicate ſomething agreeable, relative to the very intereſting inquiries of my worthy Correſpondent.

Wiſhing ſucceſs to your laudable undertaking, I remain, dear Sir, yours, moſt reſpectfully,

WILLIAM ROGERS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1797.

Coventry, England, October 6, 1796.

REV. SIR.

THE eſtabliſhment of the Miſſionary Society in London in the year 1795 is an event, with which, I preſume, you are acquainted. It is probable you have alſo heard, that about forty Miſſionaries (including their wives &c.) have been equipped for a Miſſion to the South Sea Iſlands.—The veſſel, after long delay, ſailed from Spithead, on the 22d of September.

Several memoirs have been preſented to the Society reſpecting future Miſſions, viz. to the Foulah Country in Africa, which will probably be the next object—to the Weſt-India Iſlands—to Surat—Surinam—Madagaſcar, &c &c.

One alſo has been propoſed to the *Cadoucas*, or *the White* or *Welch Indians* in America; if it can be fully aſcertained that ſuch a people exiſt, and it be practicable to ſend miſſioners of the goſpel among them. Having read of theſe people frequently, my mind has been ſtrongly impreſſed with a deſire that they may be evangeliſed; and having urged this upon my brethren, the Directors of the Society, I have been deſired to make further inquiries reſpecting them. In order to obtain the beſt information, I have taken the liberty, Rev. Sir, of applying to you, being well acquainted with your public character, and knowing that you have correſponded with my friends, Dr. Rippon, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Pearce, of Birmingham, &c.

I need not inform you, Dear Sir, that Dr. Mather, in his Magnalia (page 3) gives credit to the tradition of an emigration from Britain, long before the time of Columbus.—The ancient Britiſh bards aſſert the fact, and celebrate the great adventurer, Madoc Gwinneth. Morſe alſo mentions this, in his Geography. I have before me a Journal of a two months Tour, among the frontier inhabitants of Pennſylvania, by Charles Beatty, A. M. printed in 1768, who introduces (page 24) a long note, wherein he ſays he met with a Benjamin Sutton, who had been taken captive by the Indians, and had lived many years among them, and had been in different nations:—He informed Mr. Beatty, that he once went to a town, very diſtant from New-Orleans, where the people differed much in complexion, and ſpoke Welch.—He ſaw a book among them, ſuppoſed to be a Welch bible, which they carefully preſerved in a ſkin, but could not read: and that in another town, he heard ſome Indians ſpeak Welch with one Lewis, a Welchman, &c &c. Mr. Beatty alſo relates a remarkable ſtory of a clergyman taken priſoner by the Indians, whoſe life was ſpared by them in conſequence of his praying in Welch.

I am alſo informed, by the Rev. Mr. David, of Froome, that he received a letter from Doctor Samuel Jones (of Lower Dublin, Philadelphia county) ſaying that a Mr. Evans, of Wales, who had a vehement deſire to recognize his brethren, determined, if poſſible, to find them out; and left the Doctor's houſe in the ſpring of 1793 for that purpoſe. Mr. David further ſays, he is informed by his ſon, that Mr. Evans is returned to Philadelphia, having actually diſcovered them; and that they dwell about 700 miles weſt of [illegible] of the Miſſouri. He converſed [illegible] and they ſay their anceſtors came from a far country, in 1018, by 13 ſhips, to the mouth of the Miſſiſippi; but, ſince that period, have fallen back to the place of their preſent reſidence.

All this, Rev. Sir, ſeems ſo well to agree with ancient tradition, that I am much inclined to believe the truth of it; and, upon the ſuppoſition of its truth, I cannot but think theſe poor Indians have a ſtrong claim upon us to endeavour to ſend the goſpel among them. This work, indeed, ſeems peculiarly to belong to the American churches; and I have no doubt, that our dear brethren in Chriſt in America, will rejoice to ſpread the ſweet ſavor of his name wherever they can.

I have therefore to deſire, Dear Sir, that if you can favor the Society with any information reſpecting theſe people, and point out in what way a Miſſion might be conducted;—what route muſt be taken; how great the diſtance; how many Miſſionaries might be needful; what the probable expence would be; what the dangers moſt to be expected are; what Interpreter would be wanted, and any thing elſe on the ſubject that occurs to you, or your brethren;—if you will pleaſe to write to me on the ſubject, I will immediately lay it before the Directory.

I have no doubt, that ſome learned and pious miniſters in Wales, would readily offer themſelves on this ſervice; who, with the aſſiſtance of ſome pious and zealous American friends, who are acquainted with the manners of the Indians, might go and preach Chriſt unto them.

I have the pleaſure to aſſure you, that the Miſſionary flame continues to ſpread among various denominations of Chriſtians: Our brethren in Scotland are very zealous, and have noble deſigns in view. Some of them co-operate with us.

It is in contemplation to addreſs the Proteſtant Churches in Holland, Denmark, &c. on the ſubject, to ſtir up their minds.

I ſhall highly eſteem a letter from you, Dear Sir, as ſoon as poſſible—pleaſe to direct for Rev. George Burder, at Mr. Shrubſole's, Secretary to the Miſſionary Society, Old Street Road, London.

I am, Sir, with reſpect,
Your unworthy brother,
GEORGE BURDER.

ARMY of ITALY.

Head Quarters at Bologna, Pluviose 21.

THE French army is about entering on the Pope's territory; it will be faithful to the maxims it profeſſes; it will protect both people and religion.

The French ſoldier in one hand carries the bayonet, a certain ſign of victory, he offers with the other, to the ſeveral villages and cities peace, protection, and ſafety. Woe be to thoſe who ſhould diſdain ſuch an acceptance, and who wantonly ſeduced by deep hypocrites and wretches, ſhould bring to their own houſes war and its horrors and the vengeance of an army which in ſix months time has taken one hundred thouſand priſoners of the Emperor's beſt troops, four hundred pieces of cannon, one hundred and ten ſtand of colours, and deſtroyed five armies.

Art. I. Every village or town, that ſhall on the arrival of the French army, cauſe the alarm bell to be rung, ſhall immediately be reduced to aſhes and the municipality officers ſhot.

Art. II. Any townſh[illegible] in which a Frenchman ſhould be aſſaſſinated, ſhall immediately be declared in a ſtate of war, a flying column ſhall be ſent there, to bring hoſtages to Head-quarters and levy extraordinary contributions.

Art. III. All prieſts and miniſters of religion, under any denomination whatever, ſhall be protected and ſupported in their preſent capacity, if they conduct themſelves agreeable to the principles of the goſpel; and if they ſhould be the firſt to tranſgreſs them, they will be tried by martial laws, and with more ſeverity than other citizens.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

The Commander in Chief of the army in Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head-quarters at Faenza, Feb. 3 5th year.

"CITIZENS DIRECTORS,

"YESTERDAY [illegible] foot at the head of the 10th demi-brigade, drove the enemy as far as St. Michael, took 300 priſoners, and heaped the earth with the ſlain. A junction was effected between Gen. Maſſena and Joubert; and the laſt General occupied the line of Lavis, which covers Trent.

"I have endeavoured to diſplay the generoſity of a Frenchman towards Gen. Wurmſer, who is 70 years of age, to whom fortune has been particularly cruel, during this campaign; but who has never ceaſed to manifeſt a conſtancy and a courage which hiſtory will record. Surrounded on every ſide after the battle of Baſſano, and having loſt at one blow a part of Tyrol and of his army, he yet dared to hope that he ſhould take refuge in Mantua, from which he was at a diſtance of four or five days journey; he paſſed the Adige, routed one of our advanced guards at Cerea, croſſed the Molinella, and arrived at Mantua. Shut up in this city, he made two or three ſorties, all of them unfortunate, though he himſelf commanded every time. But beſides the very conſiderable obſtacles which our vaſt lines of circumvallation preſented to him, augmented by tracks of country which he was obliged to ſurmount, he could only act with ſoldiers, diſcouraged by many defeats, and weakened by the peſtilential ſickneſs which prevailed in Mantua. That numerous body of men, who always make a point of calumniating the unhappy, will, however, doubtleſs, load Wurmſer with calumny.

"Gen. Serrurier and Gen. Wurmſer, were yeſterday to have had a conference, in order to fix the day for ſigning the capitulation, and to ſettle the difference between the terms propoſed and thoſe agreed to.

"The diviſion of Gen. Victor ſlept on the 21ſt at Imola, the firſt city of the Papal territory.—The army of his Holineſs had cut down the bridges, and was intrenched with the greateſt care on the river Senio, the borders of which it ſkirted with cannon.—Gen. Laſne, commander of the advanced guard, perceived the enemy to be preparing to cannonade it, immediately ordered the light troop of the legion of Lombardy to attack the papal riflemen. Lahoz, chief of a brigade, and commander of the Legion of Lombardy, joined to this force, his grenadiers, whom he formed into a compact body, in order to carry, with fixed bayonets the enemy's batteries. This legion, who now witneſſed fire for the firſt time, came off with the greateſt glory; it carried off 14 pieces of cannon, in ſpite of the fire of 3 or 4000 men from the trenches. While the fire laſted, ſeveral Prieſts, with a crucifix in their hands, were preaching to the troops. We have taken from the enemy 14 pieces of cannon, 8 ſtandards, 1000 priſoners, and have killed and wounded between 4 and 500 men. Lahoz, chief of brigade, was ſlightly wounded, we had 40 men killed and wounded.

"Our troops marched immediately for Faenza, the gates of which they found ſhut; all the bells in the city rung a tocſin, and the miſerable people pretended to make a defence. All the principal perſons, particularly the Biſhop, had fled; two or three cannon ſhot forced open the gates, and our ſoldiers entered with fixed bayonets.

"The laws of war authorized me to plunder this miſerable city; but how was it poſſible for me to inflict ſo ſevere a puniſhment on a whole city, for the offence of a few prieſts. I ſent 50 officers, whom I had taken priſoners, among them, to enlighten their countrymen, and to make them ſenſible of the danger to which ſuch an extravagant conduct ſubjected them. I this morning called together all the prieſts and monks of the city; I reminded them of the principles of the goſpel, and employed all the influence which reaſon and the neceſſity of their ſituation could be ſuppoſed to have on them, in order to engage them to conduct themſelves properly; and they appeared to me to be animated by proper principles. I ſent the General des Camaloules, to Ravenna, to enlighted that city, and to inſtruct them to avoid the calamities to which a continuance of their blindneſs might expoſe them, and ſent the father of Don Ignatio, the prior of the Benedictines, to Cezenna, the country of the reigning Pope.

"Gen. Victor continued his route, and made himſelf maſter of Sorti. I ordered him to march this day to Cezenna. I have ſent you ſeveral Gazettes, to convince all Europe of the folly of thoſe who guide the [illegible]

LOST, Thames Street to the Rec[illegible]
Finding to the Subſcriber [illegible]
Perſon who has it Poſſeſſion, [illegible]
oblige him much by returning [illegible]
Book, DANIEL HOLLOWAY.
Newport, April 17, 1797.

Thames-Street, [illegible]
which will convince [illegible] of Conditions, inquire of
DANIEL W. BARKER.
January 2, 1796.

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One alſo has been propoſed to the *Caduccai*, or *the White* or *Welch Indians* in America; if it can be fully aſcertained that ſuch a people exiſt, and if it be practicable to ſend miniſters of the goſpel among them. Having read of theſe people frequently, my mind has been ſtrongly impreſſed with a deſire that they may be evangelized; and having urged this upon my brethren, the Directors of the Society, I have been deſired to make further inquiries reſpecting them. In order to obtain the beſt information, I have taken the liberty, Rev. Sir, of applying to you, being well acquainted with your public character, and knowing that you have correſponded with my friends, Dr. Rippon, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Pearce, of Birmingham, &c.

I need not inform you, Dear Sir, that Dr. Mather, in his Magnalia (page 3) gives credit to the tradition of an emigration from Britain, long before the time of Columbus.—The ancient Britiſh bards aſſert the fact, and celebrate the great adventurer, Madoc Gwinneth. Morſe alſo mentions this, in his Geography. I have before me a Journal of a two months Tour, among the frontier inhabitants of Pennſylvania, by Charles Beatty, A. M. printed in 1768, who introduces (page 24) a long note, wherein he ſays he met with a Benjamin Sutton, who had been taken captive by the Indians, and had lived many years among them, and had been in different nations:—He informed Mr. Beatty, that he once went to a town, very diſtant from New-Orleans, where the people differed much in complexion, and ſpoke Welch.—He ſaw a book among them, ſuppoſed to be a Welch bible, which they carefully preſerved in a ſkin, but could not read: and that in another town, he heard ſome Indians ſpeak Welch with one Lewis, a Welchman, &c &c. Mr. Beatty alſo relates a remarkable ſtory of a clergyman taken priſoner by the Indians, whoſe life was ſpared by them in conſequence of his praying in Welch.

I am alſo informed, by the Rev. Mr. David, of Froome, that he received a letter from Doctor Samuel Jones (of Lower Dublin, Philadelphia county) ſaying that a Mr. Evans, of Wales, who had a vehement deſire to recognize his brethren, determined, if poſſible, to find them out; and left the Doctor's houſe in the ſpring of 1793 for that purpoſe. Mr. David further ſays, he is informed by his ſon, that Mr. Evans is returned to Philadelphia, having actually diſcovered them; and they dwell about 700 miles weſt of [illegible] of the Miſſouri. He converſed [illegible] and they ſay their anceſtors came from a far country, in 1018, by 13 ſhips, to the mouth of the Miſſiſippi; but, ſince that period, have fallen back to the place of their preſent reſidence.

All this, Rev. Sir, ſeems ſo well to agree with ancient tradition, that I am much inclined to believe the truth of it; and, upon the ſuppoſition of its truth, I cannot but think theſe poor Indians have a ſtrong claim upon us to endeavour to ſend the goſpel among them. This work, indeed, ſeems peculiarly to belong to the American churches; and I have no doubt, that our dear brethren in Chriſt in America, will rejoice to ſpread the ſweet ſavor of his name wherever they can.

I have therefore to deſire, Dear Sir, that if you can favor the Society with any information reſpecting theſe people, and point out in what way a Miſſion might be conducted;—what route muſt be taken; how great the diſtance; how many Miſſionaries might be needful; what the probable expence would be; what the dangers moſt to be expected are; what Interpreter would be wanted, and any thing elſe on the ſubject that occurs to you, or your brethren;—if you will pleaſe to write to me on the ſubject, I will immediately lay it before the Directory.

I have no doubt, that ſome learned and pious miniſters in Wales, would readily offer themſelves on this ſervice; who, with the aſſiſtance of ſome pious and zealous American friends, who are acquainted with the manners of the Indians, might go and preach Chriſt unto them.

I have the pleaſure to aſſure you, that the Miſſionary flame continues to ſpread among various denominations of Chriſtians: Our brethren in Scotland are very zealous, and have noble deſigns in view. Some of them co-operate with us.

It is in contemplation to addreſs the Proteſtant Churches in Holland, Denmark, &c. on the ſubject, to ſtir up their minds.

I ſhall highly eſteem a letter from you, Dear Sir, as ſoon as poſſible—pleaſe to direct for Rev. George Burder, at Mr. Shrubſole's, Secretary to the Miſſionary Society, Old Street Road, London.

I am, Sir, with reſpect,
Your unworthy brother,
GEORGE BURDER.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Head Quarters at Bologna, Pluviôſe 21.

THE French army is about entering on the Pope's territory, it will be faithful to the maxims it profeſſes; it will protect both people and religion.

The French ſoldier in one hand carries the bayonet, a certain ſign of victory, he offers with the other, to the ſeveral villages and cities peace, protection, and ſafety. Woe be to thoſe who ſhould diſdain ſuch an acceptance, and who wantonly ſeduced by deep hypocrites and wretches, ſhould bring to their own houſes war and its horrors: and the vengence of an army which in ſix months time has taken one hundred thouſand priſoners of the Emperor's beſt troops, four hundred pieces of cannon, one hundred and ten ſtand of colours, and deſtroyed five armies.

Art. I. Every village or town, that ſhall on the arrival of the French army, cauſe the alarm bell to be rung, ſhall immediately be reduced to aſhes and the municipality officers ſhot.

Art. II. Any township in which a Frenchman ſhould be aſſaſſinated, ſhall immediately be declared in a ſtate of war, a flying column ſhall be ſent there, to bring hoſtages to Head-quarters and levy extraordinary contributions.

Art. III. All prieſts and miniſters of religion, under any denomination whatever, ſhall be protected and ſupported in their preſent capacity, if they conduct themſelves agreeable to the principles of the goſpel; and if they ſhould be the firſt to tranſgreſs them, they will be tried by martial laws, and with more ſeverity than other citizens.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

The Commander in Chief of the army in Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head-quarters at Faczna, Feb. 3 } 5th year.

"CITIZENS DIRECTORS,

"YESTE[illegible] the loud[illegible] William. It [illegible] Emilion [illegible] ills, and to the ſuc- foot at the head of the 30th demi-brigade, drove the enemy as far as St. Michael, took 800 priſoners, and heaped the earth with the ſlain. A junction was effected between Gen. Maſſena and Joubert; and the laſt General occupied the line of Lavis, which covers Trent.

"I have endeavoured to diſplay the generoſity of a Frenchman towards Gen. Wurmſer, who is 70 years of age, to whom fortune has been particularly cruel, during this campaign; but who has never ceaſed to manifeſt a conſtancy and a courage which hiſtory will record. Surrounded on every ſide after the battle of Baſſano, and having loſt at one blow a part of Tyrol and of his army, he yet dared to hope that he ſhould take refuge in Mantua, from which he was at a diſtance of four or five days journey; he paſſed the Adige, routed one of our advanced guards at Cerea, croſſed the Molinella, and arrived at Mantua. Shut up in this city, he made two or three ſorties, all of them unfortunate, though he himſelf commanded every time. But beſides the very conſiderable obſtacles which our vaſt lines of circumvallation preſented to him, augmented by tracks of country which he was obliged to ſurmount, he could only act with ſoldiers, diſcouraged by many defeats, and weakened by the peſtilential ſickneſs which prevailed in Mantua. That numerous body of men, who always make a point of calumniating the unhappy, will, however, doubtleſs, load Wurmſer with calumny.

"Gen. Serrurier and Gen. Wurmſer, were yeſterday to have had a conference, in order to fix the day for ſigning the capitulation, and to ſettle the difference between the terms propoſed and thoſe agreed to.

"The diviſion of Gen. Victor ſlept on the 21ſt at Imola, the firſt city of the Papal territory.—The army of his Holineſs had cut down the bridges, and was intrenched with the greateſt care on the river Senio, the borders of which it ſkirted with cannon.—Gen. Laſne, commander of the advanced guard, perceived the enemy to be preparing to cannonade it, immediately ordered the light troop of the legion of Lombardy to attack the papal riflemen. Lahoz, chief of a brigade, and commander of the Legion of Lombardy, joined to this force, his grenadiers, whom he formed into a compact body, in order to carry, with fixed bayonets the enemy's batteries. This legion, who now witneſſed fire for the firſt time, came off with the greateſt glory; it carried off 14 pieces of cannon, in ſpite of the fire of 3 or 4000 men from the trenches. While the fire laſted, ſeveral Prieſts, with a crucifix in their hands, were preaching to the troops. We have taken from the enemy 14 pieces of cannon, 8 ſtandards, 1000 priſoners, and have killed and wounded between 4 and 500 men. Lahoz, chief of brigade, was ſlightly wounded, we had 40 men killed and wounded.

"Our troops marched immediately for Faenza, the gates of which they found ſhut; all the bells in the city rung a tocſin, and the miſerable people pretended to make a defence. All the principal perſons, particularly the Biſhop, had fled; two or three cannon ſhot forced open the gates, and our ſoldiers entered with fixed bayonets.

"The laws of war authorized me to plunder this miſerable city; but how was it poſſible for me to inflict ſo ſevere a puniſhment on a whole city, for the offence of a few prieſts. I ſent 50 officers, whom I had taken priſoners, among them, to enlighten their countrymen, and to make them ſenſible of the danger to which ſuch an extravagant conduct ſubjected them. I this morning called together all the prieſts and monks of the city; I reminded them of the principles of the goſpel, and employed all the influence which reaſon and the neceſſity of their ſituation could be ſuppoſed to have on them, in order to engage them to conduct themſelves properly; and they appeared to me to be animated by proper principles. I ſent the General des Camaloules, to Ravenna, to enlighted that city, and to inſtruct them to avoid the calamities to which a continuance of their blindneſs might expoſe them, and ſent the father of Don Ignatio, the prior of the Benedictines, to Cezenna, the country of the reigning Pope.

"Gen. Victor continued his route, and made himſelf maſter of Sorti. I ordered him to march this day to Cezenna. I have ſent you different papers, to convince all Europe of the folly of thoſe who guide the [illegible]

[illegible] belonging to the Subſcriber of the [illegible] Perſon who has it Poſſeſſion, will oblige him much by returning the Book. DANIEL HOLLOWAY.

Newport, April 17, 1797.

[illegible] Thames-ſtreet, ſo [illegible] You will find annexed to [illegible] Thames-ſtreet to the Rec- which will convince you [illegible] or Conditions, inquire of [illegible] olorable to conſide- DANIEL W. BARKER.

[illegible] January 2, 1796.

others a Capuchin, who preached to the Catholic army, were slain on the field of battle.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

* *Faenza, is in Romania, in the Pope's territories, lat. 44, 25, about 150 miles N. of Rome.*

RATISBON, Jan. 16.

The Envoy from Brandenburgh to the Diet of Ratisbon, has lately presented to that Assembly a note, in which, in the name of his Prussian Majesty, he insists upon immediate reimbursement of the expences which the siege of Mentz occasioned that Monarch.

There have lately passed through the Circle of Francunia, about 25 or 30 000 men marching to the Imperial armies on the Rhine.

LYONS, February 8.

About 16 000 men of the army of the Sambre and Meuse have passed this city for Italy. They marched in three columns, commanded by Gen. Bernadotte. A like number of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, having the same destination, has passed by the department of Arx.

PARIS, January 19.

The narrative of a voyage made by two Spanish navigators, under the auspices of the Spanish government, and Don Antonio de Varela, minister of the marine, with a view of making new discoveries, and enlarging the sphere of human knowledge, is now printing at Madrid, in a superb style of typographical beauty and elegance. This work abounds with curious and interesting details, especially respecting the manners and customs of the inhabitants of the Pelew islands, a considerable Archipelago, never before described or visited by Europeans.

The Descubierta and the Subtile, two sloops, the command of by Don Alexander Malaspina, and the other by Don Josef Bustamente, ordered to perform that voyage, sailed together from Cadiz, July 30, 1789.

The officers of their ships drew exact maps of the coasts of America, and the adjacent islands, from the river De la Plata, to Cape Horn, and from thence to the northern most extremities of that part of the globe. Their design in this enterprise, was, to renew such researches as were formerly made by foreigners, or their own countrymen, and to acquire more precise ideas on that subject.

Having arrived in the north west part of the coast of America, in lat. 50, 55 and 62, they looked in vain for a passage into the Atlantic, which made them infer that Captain Cook's assertions, on this head, were founded upon truth, and that the Channel, mentioned by Maldonade, an ancient Spanish navigator, was a mere chimera of his own brain.

In the beginning of the year 1792, the Subtile joined an English squadron under Commodore Vancouver, with the intention of examining by the well chuses of Fonds known the name of Admirals Fuste and Juan de Fuca.

They devoted a great part of the same year to the Marianne and Philippine islands, as well as Macao, on the coast of China. They next sailed between the Mindanao island, and those called Moluccas, leaving them on the coasts of New Guinea, and crossing the equator. They stopt at New Zealand and New Holland, and discovered in the Archipelago called the Friendly Islands, the Bolabola, and other islands, equally unknown till then to European navigators.

We shall not follow them in their course; they returned to Cadiz towards the end of the year 1793. Their labours will contribute much to the progress of botany, to astronomy and navigation. In both hemispheres, and under different latitudes, they made a great number of experiments, the solution of which depends on the precise knowledge of the irregular form of the earth. The travellers have also collected valuable manuscripts, calculated to throw a great light upon the emigration of nations, and the progress of civilisation.

Brunx, the intriguer, and chief planner of the Irish expedition, is now on his way to Paris, whither he has been called to give an account of his conduct.

LONDON, February 10

A house which has failed a few days since in the city, paid differences lately to the amount of two hundred thousand pounds.—Such is the ruinous effects of modern speculation.

On Wednesday the brother of the American Minister, and who is also his private secretary, had an interview with Lord Grenville, at the particular request of his Lordship, and on Friday he left for Paris, carrying letters from Lord Grenville, to some persons in that city. A hope has arisen, that this circumstance may relate to the commencement of some new negociation, through the means of a neutral minister.

Vive la Gasconade.—General Defaix was the French officer who met the Archduke Charles to treat of the surrender of Kehl.—The Prince hesitated to subscribe the articles. "If you refuse, said Defaix, "I shall make my last stroke!"—"What is that?" asked the Archduke, "I shall set the marches to the mines, and blow up your camp and my own!" The prince trembled and [illegible] Defaix was invited to dinner with [illegible] Thames Street. At the dessert, Defaix said, Likewise—One SHIP or shall we have peace?—RIG of 110 Tons—Two of"—"I desire it as he about 90 Tons—the other he Prince) "if Newport, March 29, 1793. [illegible]

removed."—"When peace is made, (said Desaix) "I shall go to combat the new *Carthaginians*," fixing his eyes on two English commissaries, who were present.

The melancholy suicide committed by Mr. Chriswell the great commercial friend of Mr. Rose, on Friday, the 31st January, at his seat in Essex, was occasioned by a chain of unsuccessful speculations on West India affairs, at the commencement of the war.—Previous to his late unfortunate entrance into parliament, and the connections thence arising, Mr. C. was considerably worth near a million sterling. About a year and a half since, there were unfavourable rumours upon 'change respecting his paper credit, since which time his affairs were evidently depressed. On the morning of the catastrophe, he destroyed some particular papers, and then fastening his dressing room door, discharged a brace of balls from a pistol through his head; his valet hearing the report, immediately forced open the door, and found him expiring. Mr. C. has left a wife, and an only daughter, now the widow of the late Sir Francis Vincent, bart. a few days since, ambassador at Venice, by whom she had one son, now Sir Richard Vincent, baronet, an accomplished youth, about 17 years of age, who was in an adjoining room when the fatal accident happened. Mr. C. possessed a landed estate in Essex of 1000l. per annum. He has left a will, in which he makes Mrs. C. sole executrix.—a coroner's inquest, composed of the principal gentlemen in that quarter of the county of Essex, sat on the body a few days since, and, after considerable deliberation, brought in the verdict lunacy.

The above catastrophe in a family, once regarded as the first in point of mercantile opulence, is said to have been originally caused by losses in Holland, occasioned by the revolution, to the amount of 400.000. This was followed by a ruinous speculation in the purchase of emigrants estates in St. Domingo when the attainment of that point was deemed more practicable than it is looked upon at present. In the year 1793, and during that ordeal of British credit, the bank lent every aid to the house in question; but it could not shield it against the calamity which is now spreading. The honorable principal felt but too sensibly its approach, and its sensibility at length preyed upon his life!

February 27.

Advices have been received from Brussels, of so recent a date as the 26th inst. confidently stating, that great apprehensions were entertained by the French Generals on the Lower Rhine, that the campaign would immediately be opened there by the Austrians, whose force on the right bank of that river amounted, on the 8th inst. to upwards of 57,000 men, while the French army of the Sambre and Meuse, and that of the North, owing to the large draughts made from thence and sent to Italy, barely exceeded 35 000 men, who were all in a state very unfit for taking the field. A corps of 15 000 Bohemians were expected at Francfort on the 10th instant, on whose arrival the operations were to be renewed with the utmost vigour.—Neuwied and Dusseldorf were to be the first objects of attack; General Hotz will be at the head of 30,000 men, was to make an attempt to pass the Rhine in the environs of Rheinbrohl. In consequence of this information, the French Generals had put all the fleche holds, from Coblentz to Maestricht and Luxemburgh in the best state of defence. The Archduke Charles, after the surrender of the redoubt of the bridge of Huningue, went to Vienna, to settle the definitive plan of operations; which, it is said, will have for its object the passage of the Rhine, and the recovery of the Netherlands. The Austrian force in the Tyrolese are to act upon the defensive, until the events in Germany shall oblige the French to weaken their force in Italy. The requisitions in Belgium are ordered to be with the greatest precipitation; and all those troops, which can be spared from the environs of Paris and the interior of France, have received orders to repair by forced marches to the Rhine.

A considerable number of troops are now embarking at Cowes, report says, for the West-Indies; Ireland, more probably, is the place of destination. The 20th and 42d regiments, comprising 2,200 men, are already on board; 5000 foreign troops will accompany them.

The Austrian army in Italy, it appears, when the last accounts came away, was rallying in great force. From the Rhine there is little intelligence of consequence.

The French, it seems, are preparing to evacuate the Prussian territories on the right bank of the Rhine, and the Prussian line of demarcation is to be extended to the Maine.

Mr. Phillips, first lieutenant of his Majesty's frigate Hussar, lately returned from France to be exchanged for the lieutenant taken at Bantry Bay, is the son of the late Colonel Phillips, of Philipsburgh, in the province of New-York, whose immense property was forfeited for his attachment to his sovereign, in which a large family, five of them sons fighting for their king, were obliged to seek refuge in England, at the conclusion of the war of 1783.

NOVELTY.

A duel has been fought at Paris, by Madame [illegible] WATERHOUSE.—It is pos[illegible] *streets; the Square the Centre of the Town; parties* [illegible] *extended Two Sides of a Street, and injury* [illegible] *Pleasant Square.*—For Particulars, Lots of Lat[illegible] For Descrip[illegible] of the Printer.

The Ship Industry, Capt. Rudd, arrived at New-York, in 31 days from London, brings the following Intelligence, *four* days later than heretofore received, viz.

LONDON, *March 7.*

By some British officers who arrived in town yesterday from France, but whose names we deem it improper to mention in a public paper, we have the following particulars, upon the authenticity of which the public may rely. These gentlemen state, that France is in the utmost confusion—several discoveries have been made by the Directory, that by various bodies, and in various parts of France, a revolution was intended at the period of the general elections—in consequence of which, the projected invasion of this country is for the present, suspended and all the troops along the coast, as far as Brest, were on their march to Paris and its vicinity.

The plan of an invasion of this country, however, the British nation may be assured is not laid aside. After the elections are over it will unquestionably be put in execution, as there are about 100 000 men, of whom the French government wish to get rid. Had it not been for the interruption given by the elections, the invasion was intended to have been made about the present time. The delay, we have no doubt, will only increase the certainty of our security against all their attempts by an increase of preparation to resist them. There is an almost universal cry in France for Peace.

We yesterday morning received (by express) Paris papers to the 4th, and Brussels papers to the 2d inst.

Buonaparte, still penetrating further into Italy, states, in a letter dated from head-quarters, at Macerata, on the 13th ult. that he hoped to be that evening at Foligno, 69 miles distant from Rome—Of the treasure of Loretto the value of which was estimated at three millions of livres Tournois only about one million had fallen into his possession.

In a subsequent letters, dated from Ancona, on the 18th, the same General mentions that the French troops had gotten possession of Umbria the country of Peragia, and the small province of Camerino.

Gen. Colli, according to letter from Rome, of the 5th ult. was employing every means to check the progress of the enemy, and had even embodied a part of the Felons in order to augment his army.

A Brussels paper of the 27th ult. contains a letter from Vienna, dated on the 9th ult mentioning that the Pope was expelled in that capital, and that he was to take up his abode in the [illegible] at his Nuncio there. The levy of Recruits was vigorously pursued, and Vienna alone was to furnish, at its own expence, 6000 men; —an ordinance for levying the Hungarians in a mass was to be published in a few days; and were in arms in Upper and Lower Austria, and proper organization was only requisite, for of men there was abundance.

We have entertained an idea, for some days that the Frenchmen landed in Pembrokeshire were brought to our coast on no regular military expedition, but merely that the French Government might rid itself of men who were considered as unfit even for the society of France. This supposition is confirmed by the following article extracted from L'Eclair of the 21st ult.

BREST, Feb. 12. *A project for regimenting the felons of this port has been for some time spoken of. Some would not believe it, because it would be contrary to the constitution; while others rejected the idea that the Government could dream of employing such means against the enemies of the Republic. This project however, is no longer a chimera, but is on the point of being put in execution. A small expedition composed of the frigates Vengeance, and Resolution, the corvette Constance, and the lugger Vauteur, will immediately sail, under the orders of the Chief of Division Castagnier. Yesterday, and the day before, about 1200 felons, chosen from amongst the robbers, deserters, and other refractory soldiers were embarked on board of these vessels; they are organized into a corps, under the orders of chiefs taken from amongst them, and are armed and cloathed alike.*

Their actual destination is unknown, but it is supposed to be against some foreign country. It is impossible to paint the j[illegible] these new kind of soldiers; it approach[illegible] enthusiasm, and is doubtless produced b[illegible] promises made to them, and which themselves only know; but I cannot [illegible] they ought to be of a nature to put them level with brave soldiers.

General Sandor is dead of his w[illegible] which he received in the battles in Ita[illegible]

The table of the Prince Stadtholder is supplied at the private expence of the King, is estimated at 20,000l. per annum.

Sir G. K. Elphinstone, it is said, has [illegible] about 400,000 pounds by the capture [illegible] Cape of Good Hope, and the Dutch [illegible] there.

A Paris paper contains a particular ac[illegible] of a splendid dinner given by Barras, [illegible] Marquis del Campo and Clotilde, an [illegible] dancer. The presence of the Vestal [illegible] flight the wives of the Ambassadors [illegible] and of Mr. Monroe, who left the room [illegible] mediately after dinner.

FREDERICK TOWN, March 3

Since the 21st of this month, 96 wa[illegible] loaded with flour, passed by this offic[illegible] Ellicott's mills and Baltimore.

Flour sold in Baltimore on Friday from seven dollars and a quarter, to [illegible] and three quarters per barrel.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3

Extract of a letter from Mr. Bayard Secretary of State, dated London, 22, 1797.

"The consideration of a late case, t[illegible] the commissioners appointed under treaty, has suggested to Mr. King, and t[illegible] commissioners, the expediency of conv[illegible] as early and as generally to the merchan[illegible] the United States as possible informati[illegible] the following effect:

"That the ordinary time whithin [illegible] an appeal may be prosecuted before the Court of Appeals for prize causes, fro[illegible] sentence of a vice admiralty court, is [illegible] months, where a claim has been given twelve months where a claim has not given in such vice admiralty court:

"That this time was enlarged by an [illegible] of the King in council to [illegible] of A[illegible] ban[illegible] manis so that every case of capt[illegible] condemnation during the years 1793 [illegible] an appeal might be instituted in any t[illegible] the year 1795 in all cases since the fi[illegible] January 1795, the ordinary time only been allowed within which to enter app[illegible]

"That if in any case the period thev[illegible] suffered to elapse, and sufficient docu[illegible] have not been sent forward for the entry appeal in London, or where an appea[illegible] been prayed in the vice admiralty co[illegible] which the condemnation took place, measures have not immediately been [illegible] to transmit an authentic copy of the pro[illegible] ings of the said court to London, in or[illegible] prosecute such appeal, in every case o[illegible] description, it is necessary, to the attain[illegible] of compensation, that the party shou[illegible] affidavit account for his delay in enteri[illegible] in prosecuting his appeal, and the [illegible] that such delay had not been occasion[illegible] his own neglicence or wilful omission."

April [illegible]

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Fe[illegible]

"You will probably be surprised [illegible] intelligence of Mr. Pinckney's departu[illegible] Holland, and alarmed at the conseq[illegible] that will arise therefrom.

"Whatever calamities the United [illegible] may experience from the result, may be [illegible] buted to the factious politics on your [illegible] the water, which have impressed the Di[illegible] with an idea that the people of the [illegible] States are averse to the measures of [illegible] government, and are friends to the ri[illegible] rights of France. The House of Repre[illegible] tives is supposed to be the people, and [illegible] language that of the nation. The indiff[illegible] of the Directory, as evidenced by their [illegible] tion of Mr. Pinckney, it is expected, [illegible] animate the French party, encrease [illegible] numbers, and give them a decided po[illegible] defiance. They expect to succeed in thi[illegible] our people into the same disorganized [illegible] that they experience themselves; and th[illegible] distressing and plundering our com[illegible] they will render us incapable of payin[illegible] debts to the British, the amount of [illegible] they greatly exceed.

"No nation ever occurs in history, of [illegible] scenes of profligacy and corruption, as [illegible] in this country, in its present revolution[illegible] It is really a libel on America to su[illegible] that our happy, peaceable, and well di[illegible] citizens, are composed of such materials [illegible] can be so easily wrought upon. It is a [illegible] state experiment on the part of France, [illegible] will inevitably fail in its object.

"Such is the unstable situation o[illegible] government, that it would be an err[illegible] suppose, that their present conduct towa[illegible] partakes of system. Their opinions flu[illegible] with circumstances, and whilst they may [illegible] us with favour one day, they may on th[illegible] from different information, or a tide in [illegible] affairs, court us to a fraternal embrace[illegible]

The President of the United S[illegible] has ratified the treaty of peace friendship entered into with the n[illegible] of Creek Indians, at Coleraine, i[illegible] state of Georgia, in June last. [illegible] this treaty the President has pow[illegible] establish a trading or military po[illegible] the Altamaha, near Beard's B[illegible]

others a Capuchin, who preached to the Catholic army, were slain on the field of battle.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

* *Faenza, is in Romania, in the Pope's territories, lat. 44, 25, about 150 miles N. of Rome.*

RATISBON, Jan. 18.

The Envoy from Brandenburgh to the Diet of Ratisbon, has lately presented to that Assembly a note, in which, in the name of his Prussian Majesty, he insists upon immediate reimbursement of the expences which the siege of Mentz occasioned that Monarch.

There have lately passed through the Circle of Francunia, about 25 or 30,000 men marching to the Imperial armies on the Rhine

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LYONS, February 8.

About 16 000 men of the army of the Sambre and Meuse have passed this city for Italy. They marched in three columns, commanded by Gen. Bernadotte. A like number of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, having the same destination, has passed by the department of Aix.

PARIS, January 19.

The narrative of a voyage made by two Spanish navigators, under the auspices of the Spanish government, and Don Antonio de Valdez, minister of the marine, with a view of making new discoveries, and enlarging the sphere of human knowledge, is now printing at Madrid, in a superb style of typographical beauty and elegance. This work abounds with copious and interesting details, especially respecting the manners and customs of the inhabitants of the Bahaco islands, a considerable Archipelago, never before described or visited by Europeans.

The Discovery and the Subtile, two sloops, one commanded by Don Alexander Malespine, and the other by Don Joseph Bustamente, ordered to perform that voyage, sailed together from Cadiz, July 30, 1789.

The officers of their ships drew exact maps of the coasts of America, and the adjacent islands, from the river De la Plata, to Cape Horn, and from thence to the northernmost extremities of that part of the globe. Their design in this enterprise, was, to renew such researches as were formerly made by foreigners, or their own countrymen, and to acquire more precise ideas on that subject.

Having arrived in the north western part of the coast of America, in lat. 50, 70, and 62, they looked in vain for a passage to penetrate into the Atlantic, which made them infer that Captain Cook's assertions, on this head, were founded upon truth, and that the Channel, mentioned by Maldonade, an ancient Spanish navigator, was a mere chimera of his own brain.

In the beginning of the year 1792, the Subtile joined an English squadron under Commodore Vancouver, with the intention of examining by the well cluster of islands known the name of Admirals Fonte and Juan de Fuca.

They devoted a great part of the same year to the Mariannes and Phillipine islands, as well as Macas, on the coast of China. They next passed between the Mindanoo island, and those called Moluccas, steering their course along the coasts of New Guinea, and crossing the equator. They stopt at New Zealand and New-Holland, and discovered in the Archipelago, called the Friendly Islands, the Babacos, a cluster of islands, equally unknown till then, to European navigators.

We shall not follow them in their course; they returned to Cadiz towards the end of the year 1793. Their labours will contribute much to the progress of botany, mineralogy and navigation. In both hemispheres, and under different latitudes, they made a great number of experiments, the solution of which depends on the precise knowledge of the irregular form of the earth. The navigators have also collected valuable monuments, calculated to throw a great light upon the emigration of nations, and the progress of civilisation.

Bruix, the intriguer, and chief planner of the Irish expedition, is now on his way to Paris, whither he has been called to give an account of his conduct.

LONDON, February 10.

A house which has failed a few days since in the city, paid differences lately to the amount of two hundred thousand pounds.—Such is the ruinous effects of modern speculation.

On Wednesday the brother of the American Minister, and who is also his private secretary, had an interview with Lord Grenville, at the particular request of his Lordship, and on Friday he set off for Paris, carrying letters from Lord Grenville, to some persons in that city. A hope has arisen, that this correspondence may relate to the commencement of some new negociation, through the means of a neutral minister.

Vive la Gasconade.—General Desaix was the French officer who met the Archduke Charles to treat of the surrender of Kehl.—The Prince hesitated to subscribe the articles. "If you refuse, said Desaix, "I shall make my last stroke!"—"What is that?" asked the Archduke, "I shall set the matches to the mines, and blow up your camp and my own!" The prince trembled and [illegible] victims of Desaix was invited to dinner with [illegible] Likewise—One SHIP or shall we have peace?—BRIG of 110 Tons—Two S?"—"I desire it as One about 90 Tons—the other he Prince;) "if [illegible] urthen.

removed."—"When peace is made, (said Desaix) "I shall go to combat the new *Carthagenians*," fixing his eyes on two English commissaries, who were present.

The melancholy suicide committed by Mr. Chriswell the great commercial friend of Mr. Rose, on Friday, the 31st January, at his seat in Essex, was occasioned by a chain of unsuccessful speculations on West India estates, at the commencement of the war.—Previous to his unfortunate entrance into parliament, and the connections thence arising, Mr. C. was constantly worth near a million sterling. About a year and a half since, there were unfavourable rumours upon 'change respecting his paper credit, since which time his spirits were evidently depressed. On the morning of the catastrophe, he destroyed some particular papers, and then fastening his dressing room door, discharged a brace of balls from a pistol through his head; his valet hearing the report, immediately forced open the door, and found him expiring. Mr. C. has left a wife, and an only daughter, now the widow of the late Sir Francis Vincent, bart. a few days since, ambassador at Venice, by whom she had one son, now Sir Richard Vincent, baronet, an accomplished youth, about 17 years of age, who was in an adjoining room when the fatal accident happened. Mr. C. possessed a landed estate in Essex; of near 2000l. per annum. He has left a will, in which he makes Mrs. C. sole executrix.—a coroner's inquest, composed of the principal gentlemen in that quarter of the county of Essex, sat on the body a few days since, and, after considerable deliberation, brought in the verdict lunacy.

The above catastrophe in a family, once regarded as the first in point of mercantile opulence, is said to have been originally caused by losses in Holland, occasioned by the revolution, to the amount of 400,000. This was followed by a ruinous speculation in the purchase of emigrants estates in St. Domingo when the attainment of that island was deemed more practicable than it is looked upon at present. In the year 1793, and during that ordeal of British credit, the bank lent every aid to the house in question; but it could not shield it against the calamity which is now spreading. The honorable principal felt but too sensibly its approach, and its sensibility at length preyed upon his life!

February 27.

Advices have been received from Brussels, of so recent a date as the 16th inst. confidently stating, that great apprehensions were entertained by the French Generals on the Lower Rhine, that the campaign would immediately be opened there by the Austrians, whose force on the right bank of that river amounted, on the 8th inst. to upwards of 57,000 men, while the French army of the Sambre and Meuse, and that of the North, owing to the large draughts made from thence and sent to Italy, hardly exceeded 31 000 men, who were all in a state very unfit for taking the field. A corps of 15 000 Bohemians were expected at Franckfort on the 10th instant, on whose arrival the operations were to be renewed with the utmost vigour.—Neuwied and Dusseldorf were to be the first objects of attack; General Hotz will be at the head of 30,000 men, was to make an attempt to pass the Rhine in the environs of Ehrenbreitstein. In consequence of this information, the French Generals had put all the strong holds, from Creutznach to Maestricht and Luxemburgh in the best state of defence. The Archduke Charles, after the surrender of the redoubt of the bridge of Huningue, went to Vienna, to settle the definitive plan of operations; which, it is said, will have for its object the passage of the Rhine, and the recovery of the Netherlands. The Austrian force in the Tyrolese are to act upon the defensive, until the events in Germany shall oblige the French to weaken their force in Italy. The requisitions in Belgium are ordered this with the greatest precipitation; and all those troops, which can be spared from the environs of Paris and the interior of France, have received orders to repair by forced marches to the Rhine.

A considerable number of troops are now embarking at Cowes, report says, for the West-Indies; Ireland, more probably, is the place of destination. The 10th and 42d regiments, comprising 2,200 men, are already on board; 5000 foreign troops will accompany them.

The Austrian army in Italy, it appears, when the last accounts came away, was rallying in great force. From the Rhine there is little intelligence of consequence.

The French, it seems, are preparing to evacuate the Prussian territories on the right bank of the Rhine, and the Prussian line of demarcation is to be extended to the Maine.

Mr. Phillips, first lieutenant of his Majesty's frigate Hussar, lately returned from France to be exchanged for the lieutenant taken at Bantry Bay, is the son of the late Colonel Phillips, of Philipsburgh, in the province of New-York, whose immense property was forfeited for his attachment to his sovereign, in which a large family, five of them sons fighting for their king, were obliged to seek refuge in England, at the conclusion of the war of 1783.

NOVELTY.

A duel has been fought at Paris, by Madam [illegible] and [illegible]

WATERHOUSE.—It is pleasantly situated near the Centre of the Town; extends to Two Sides on a Street, and a pleasant Square.—For Particulars, apply to the Printer.

Lots of Land [illegible] parties injury

For Description [illegible] of the Printer.

Newport, March 20, 1797.

The Ship Industry, Capt. Rudd, arrived at New-York, in 31 days from London, brings the following Intelligence, *four* days later than heretofore received, viz.

LONDON, *March 7.*

By some British officers who arrived in town yesterday from France, but whose names we deem it improper to mention in a public paper, we have the following particulars, upon the authenticity of which the public may rely. These gentlemen state, that France is in the utmost confusion—several discoveries have been made by the Directory, that by various bodies, and in various parts of France, a revolution was intended at the period of the general elections—in consequence of which, the projected invasion of this country is for the present, suspended and all the troops along the coast, as far as Brest, were on their march to Paris and its vicinity.

The plan of an invasion of this country, however, the British nation may be assured is not laid aside. After the elections are over it will unquestionably be put in execution, as there are about 100 000 men, of whom the French government wish to get rid. Had it not been for the interruption given by the elections, the invasion was intended to have been made about the present time. The delay, we have no doubt, will only increase the certainty of our security against all their attempts, by an increase of preparation to resist them. There is an almost universal cry in France for Peace.

We yesterday morning received (by express) Paris papers to the 4th, and Brussels papers to the 2d inst.

Buonaparte, still penetrating further into Italy, states, in a letter dated from head-quarters, at Macerata, on the 13th ult. that he hoped to be that evening at Fuligno, 69 miles distant from Rome.—Of the treasure of Loretto, the value of which was estimated at three millions of livres Tournois only about one million had fallen into his possession.

In a subsequent letters, dated from Ancona, on the 18th, the same General mentions that the French troops had gotten possession of Umbria the country of Peragia, and the small province of Canorino.

Gen. Colli, according to letter from Rome, of the 5th ult. was employing every means to check the progress of the enemy, and had even embodied a part of the Felons in order to augment his army.

A Brussels paper of the 27th ult. contains a letter from Vienna, dated on the 9th ult mentioning that the Pope was expected in that capital, and that he was to take up his abode in the palace of his Nuncio there. The levy of Recruits was vigorously pursued, and Vienna alone was to furnish, at its own expence, 6000 men;—an ordinance for levying the Hungarians in a mass was to be published in a few days; all were in arms in Upper and Lower Austria, and proper organization was only requisite, for of men there was abundance.

We have entertained an idea, for some days that the Frenchmen landed in Pembrokeshire were brought to our coast on no regular military expedition, but merely that the French Government might ria itself of men who were considered as unfit even for the society of France. This supposition is confirmed by the following article extracted from L'Eclair of the 21st ult.

BREST, Feb. 12. *A project for regimenting the felons of this port has been for some time spoken of. Some would not believe it, because it would be contrary to the constitution; while others rejected the idea that the Government could dream of employing such means against the enemies of the Republic. This project, however, is no longer a chimera, but is on the point of being put in execution. A small expedition composed of the frigates Vengeance, and Resolution, the corvette Constance, and the lugger Vauteur, will immediately sail, under the orders of the Chief of Division Castagmer. Yesterday, and the day before, about 1200 felons, chosen from amongst the robbers, deserters, and other refractory soldiers were embarked on board of these vessels; they are organized into a corps, under the orders of chiefs taken from amongst them, and are armed and cloathed alike.*

Their actual destination is unknown, but [illegible] to be against some foreign country. It is impossible to paint the joy these new kind of soldiers; it approaches enthusiasm, and is doubtless produced by promises made to them, and which themselves only know; but I cannot think they ought to be of a nature to put them on a level with brave soldiers.

General Sandor is dead of his wounds which he received in the battles in Italy.

The table of the Prince Stadtholder is supplied at the private expence of the King, and is estimated at 20,000l. per annum.

Sir G. K. Elphinstone, it is said, has made about 400,000 pounds by the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, and the Dutch squadron there.

A Paris paper contains a particular account of a splendid dinner given by Barras, to the Marquis del Campo and Clotilde, an Opera dancer. The presence of the Venus put to flight the wives of the Ambassador of Venice and of Mr. Monroe, who left the room immediately after dinner.

FREDERICK TOWN, March 30.

Since the 21st of this month, 96 waggons loaded with flour, passed by this office to Ellicot's mills and Baltimore.

Flour sold in Baltimore on Friday last from seven dollars and a quarter, to seven and three quarters per barrel.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Bayard, to the Secretary of State, dated London, January 22, 1797.

"The consideration of a late case, before the commissioners appointed under the treaty, has suggested to Mr. King, and to the commissioners, the expediency of conveying as early and as generally to the merchants of the United States as possible information of the following effect:

"That the ordinary time whithin which an appeal may be prosecuted before the High Court of Appeals for prize causes, from the sentence of a vice admiralty court, is nine months, where a claim has been given, and twelve months where a claim has not been given in such vice admiralty court;

"That this time was enlarged by an order of the King in council in favour of American claimants so that every case of capture or condemnation during the years 1793 or 1794 an appeal might be instituted in any time in the year 1795 in all cases since the first of January 1795. the ordinary time only has been allowed within which to enter appeals.

"That if in any case the periods have been suffered to elapse, and sufficient documents have not been sent forward for the entry of the appeal in London, or where an appeal has been prayed in the vice admiralty court by which the condemnation took place, all measures have not immediately been taken to transmit an authentic copy of the proceedings of the said court to London, in order to prosecute such appeal, in every case of this description, it is necessary, to the attainment of compensation, that the party should by affidavit account for this delay in entering and in prosecuting his appeals, and should shew that such delay had not been occasioned by his own negligence or wilful omission."

April 4.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Feb.

"You will probably be surprised at the intelligence of Mr. Pinckney's departure for Holland, and alarmed at the consequences that will arise therefrom.

"Whatever calamities the United States may experience from the result, may be attributed to the factious politics on your side the water, which have impressed the Directory with an idea that the people of the United States are averse to the measures of their government, and are friends to the violent rights of France. The House of Representatives is supposed to be the people, and their language that of the nation. The indisposition of the Directory, as evidenced by their rejection of Mr. Pinckney, it is expected, will animate the French party, encrease their numbers, and give them a decided preponderance. They expect to succeed in throwing our people into the same disorganized state that they experience themselves; and that, distressing and plundering our commerce they will render us incapable of paying the debts to the British, the amount of which they greatly over rate."

"No instance occurs in history, of the scenes of profligacy and corruption, as exist in this country, in its present revolution state. It is really a libel on America to suppose that our happy, peaceable, and well disposed citizens, are composed of such materials, that can be so easily wrought upon. It is a desperate experiment on the part of France, and will inevitably fail in its object.

"Such is the unstable situation of the government, that it would be an error to suppose, that their present conduct towards us partakes of system. Their opinions fluctuate with circumstances, and whilst they may reject us with scorn one day, they may on the next, from different information, or a tide in their affairs, court us to a fraternal embrace."

The President of the United States has ratified the treaty of peace and friendship entered into with the nation of Creek Indians, at Coleraine, in the state of Georgia, in June last. By this treaty the President has power to establish a trading or military post on the Altamaha, near Heard's Bluff

which poft the Creeks engage to
a tract of land five miles ſquare;
onſideration of which they are to
ive goods to the value of ſix thou-
dollars, and to have two black-
hs, with ſtrikers and neceſſary tools
to the Upper and Lower Creeks.
the white citizens and negroes,
priſoners in the Creek nation, are
be given up. The treaties of
York and Hopewell, are recog-
acknowledged.
ral printed Spaniſh papers,
ſigned by the Guar-
Captain Kemmis, for the fol-
g paſſengers of the firſt claſs
On the 25th of February the Houſe
reſolved unanimouſly to the King,
The ſpeech
ſtinguiſhed the firſt
d moſt other papers.
The Engliſh ſquadron was expected
leave London on the 3d inſtant.
The COMMISSIONERS appointed
der the Britiſh Treaty, for ſettling
ontroverted debts due by American
erchants to Britiſh ſubjects, THIS
AY commence their functions. We
derſtand that they have had provided
r them an office in the Apartments
the Secretary of the Treaſury.
On Friday laſt a remarkable large
eer was killed, and the meat ſold in
arket on Saturday. When alive it
eighed 2460 pounds. Fatted and
attened by Nicholas Dieh, in Kings-
ſing township, ſeven miles from this
y.

NEW-YORK, April 8.

A letter from a gentleman in Liver-
ool to his friend in New York, dated
March 5th, ſays "The French effect-
g a landing in Wales under cover
three frigates, a corvette, and a lug-
er, proves to be nothing more than a
emiſing of about 1200 theſe on this
ountry, as a place of tranſportation —
a circumſtance, ſerious in its effects,
has happened in this country, which
never happened before: the Bank of
England has refuſed to pay ſpecie for
their own notes, ſtrongly by an order in
Council, 1 and 2 pound Guinea notes are
to be iſſued for change the ſmalleſt
ſum being only 10s. The principal
buſineſs which at preſent occupies the
attention of Parliament is whether
Bank Notes ſhall be legal tender.—
Theſe meaſures they condemned in
the French, they are now purſuing
themſelves. It has already cauſed a
great ſtagnation in trade, and I appre-
hend will do more ſo."

On Tueſday was landed from
the ſhip Nancy, Captain Johnſon, a
fine *Barbary ſheep*, being a preſent from
Captain George Dekay, to Chancellor
Livingſton, preſident of the ſociety for
the promotion of agriculture, &c.—
The ewe died at ſea. But Mr. De-
kay writes, that he has taken meaſures
to procure two others. This ſheep
has a thick and fine fleece.

By the ſame veſſel, and from the
ſame patriotic gentleman, have been
received ſamples of wheat from Algiers
and Saffee, which the preſident of the
agriculture ſociety propoſes to diſtri-
bute, ſo as to inſure experiments of its
utility.

Laſt year ſeveral ſeeds of different
kinds were forwarded by Captain De-
kay, from India, to the ſociety, and
among others a ſpecies of flax, which,
upon experiment made by the preſi-
dent and ſeveral members appears to
be well adapted to this country. It is
an acquiſition, conſidered only as an or-
namental plant, and more ſo as a uſeful
one. The ſtaple of this flax being great-
ly ſuperior to that in common uſe.

It is pleaſing to acknowledge, in a
gentleman deeply engaged in buſineſs,
ſo ſedulous an attention to the agri-
cultural intereſt of his country; and
it is much to be lamented, that
though the ſociety for the promotion
of agriculture have addreſſed printed
inſtructions on this head to the cap-
tains of veſſels ſailing from New-York
which have been ſeconded by the re-
commendation of the chamber of com-
merce, yet agriculture has hitherto
received little of that aid from them,
which they might, without expenſe or
trouble, afford.

To Mr. Dorham and Mr. Neilſon,
the public are alſo indebted for the
introduction of ſheep from Holland
and Ireland."

A London paper aſſerts that ſeven
hundred thouſand pounds ſterling have
been remitted to the Emperor, ſince
the diſcuſſion of that queſtion in par-
liament.

It ſeems that citizen Buonaparte
has actually gone to Rome to give his
Holineſs the *fraternal kiſs*. The faſhion
uſed to be for great men to kiſs his *toe*
—but probable Buonaparte will riſe at
his as his Holineſs' *pocket*.

This year ſeems deſtined to end the
papal power. On this occaſion, we
expect, from a neighbouring clergy-
man, an explanation on the ſublime
prophecy, and chronological calcula-
tions, to prove that Buonaparte is in
fact ſent to deſtroy the beaſt.

April 11.

There has been lately a motion
made in the Britiſh Parliament to abo-
liſh Franking altogether, as an honour-
able ſacrifice of a mean and trivial
privilege. This would be throwing
a tax upon thoſe who are able to bear
it, and produce a conſiderable revenue.

Le Blanc, the aſſaſſin of Santhonax,
and one of the Commiſſaries of St.
Domingo, died on board the frigate
La Semillante, on his return from the
Weſt Indies to France.

Chartier one of the Council of El-
ders, and a ſtrong ſupporter of the
Mountain, has blown his brains out.

The Induſtry was boarded in the
Engliſh Channel by a French ſhip of
war, and after a little detention was
permitted to proceed on her voyage.

NEWPORT, APRIL 18.

The Spaniſh Ambaſſador, at Philadelphia,
has announced, that the Havanna was opened
on the 18th of March, and will continue open
for three Months from that Date, for all
Kinds of Proviſions of the United States, in
neutral Bottoms (Flour and Codfiſh excepted,
unleſs by Special Permiſſion) A Paſſport
to be obtained from the Miniſter, or a Conſul.

The following Motion paſſed the Britiſh
Houſe of Lords on the 28th February; and
One exactly ſimilar in the Houſe of Commons
the 2d.

"That a Secret Committee be appointed
to examine into, and aſcertain the Amount
of the outſtanding Engagements of the Bank
of England, and the Extent of the Funds in
their Poſſeſſion, for diſcharging the ſame, and
to report the Reſult to this Houſe, and their
Opinion of the Neceſſity of continuing and
confirming the Meaſures adopted by his Ma-
jeſty's Miniſter in the Minute of Council."

The Preſident of the United States has re-
moved into the Houſe lately occupied by his
Predeceſſor.

By Order of the Governor of Pennſylvania,
Propoſals will be received at the Secretary's
Office, for ſupplying the Commonwealth with
20,000 Stand of Arms. One Half of which
may be imported, but the other Half muſt be
made or manufactured within the United
States."

On the 29th Ult. Month, there was a vio-
lent Hurricane in Virginia, which blew down
a Number of Buildings, and ſeveral Perſons
were killed and wounded. The Current of
Wind extended one Mile in Width.

While the French Directory are *profeſſing*
the warmeſt Attachment to the American
People, they are at War with their Govern-
ment. This has been their Conduct from
the Commencement of the Revolution, to *war*
only with *Governments*, and *profeſs* Friend-
ſhip for the *People*. But Americans and
their Government are ſo cloſely united, that
they muſt ſtand or fall together. Beſides, is
it the *Government* or the *People* whoſe Com-
merce is oppreſſed?

In the Sufferings of the Dutch they have
a melancholy Example of the Folly of throw-
ing themſelves into the Power of any Party
at War, while the Conduct of the Swiſs has
ſecured to them the Bleſſings of Neutrality,
and the Permanency of their Government.—
We wait for the Determinations of our Go-
vernment, in whoſe Laws is our Liberty and
our Peace.

From a CORRESPONDENT.

"A Stoppage of Payment at the Bank (ſays
a celebrated Writer) is not a new Thing.—
Smith, in his Wealth of Nations, Book 2,
Chap. 2, ſays, that in the Year 1696 Ex-
chequer Bills fell Forty, Fifty, and ſixty
per Cent. Bank Notes Twenty per Cent. at
the Bank Hop[e] Payment.—That what hap-
pened in 1696, may happen again in 1797.
The Period in which it happened, was the
laſt Year of the War of King William, it
neceſſarily put a Stop to the further Iſſues
of Exchequer and Navy Bills, and to the

ing of new Loans; and the Peace which took
Place the next Year was probably hurried on
by this Circumſtance, and ſaved the Bank
from Bankruptcy. Smith, in ſpeaking of the
Circumſtances of the Bank, upon another
Occaſion ſays (Book 2, Chap. 2)—"This
"great Company has been reduced to the
"Neceſſity of paying in Sixpences."—When
a Bank adopts the Expedient of paying in
Sixpences, it is a Confeſſion of Inſolvency.

"It is worthy of Obſervation, that every
Caſe of Failure in Finances, ſince the Syſtem
of Paper began, has produced a Revolution
in Governments, either total or partial. A
Failure in the Finances of France, produced
the French Revolution. A Failure in the
Finance of Aſſignats, broke up the revolu-
tionary Government, and produced the preſent
French Conſtitution. A Failure in the Fi-
nances of the old Congreſs of America, and
the Embarraſſments brought upon Com-
merce, broke up the Syſtem of the old Con-
federation, and produced the preſent Federal
Conſtitution. If then we reaſon at preſent,
by Compariſon of Cauſes and Events, a
Failure in the Engliſh Finances will produce
ſome Change in the Government of that
Country."

From the above prophetic Obſervations,
and other Circumſtances taken into View,
(ſays the Correſpondent) we may, with
Propriety, infer, that John Bull and his
audacious Colleagues, with all their boaſt of
Weſt hand policies and Erudition, are ſeriouſly
put to their Trumps.—Ill-fated Engliſhmen!
I pity you who diſapprove of their
Meaſures, and yet are obliged to ſupport the
enormous Burden of wicked, deſigning, am-
bitious Miniſters. However, ſuch are the
Conſequences reſulting from that "*Juſt and
neceſſary War*,"—and, it is evident that they
will, ere long, be experimentally convinced,
as the Lay Preacher ſays, that they have not,
and "*do not work it Right*," as the Sequel
will diſcloſe—from their having barbarouſly
ſhed Torrents of human Blood—and ſacrificed
the Nation by the Expenditures of immenſe
Treaſure—in Purſuit of a Phantom!

Billy Pitt and Coadjutors—to ſupport
Royalty is your darling Theme; but your
perfidious Exertions cannot avail. The
Lethargy of a deluded People will be arouſed,
and your Heads expiate the Wrongs of your
injured Country.

Now as this ill-fated Nation is thus appa-
rently, with haſty ſtrides, verging to the
Point of Bankrupcy; let us endeavour to
avoid the dangerous Conſequences of being
too near them;—that is to ſay, not too
cloſely allied;—as a certain "Self Created"
Junto in the various Parts of United Ame-
rica, appear deſirous of;—leaſt, when they
ſink, the Suction (like the ſinking of the
Royal George) draws us down with them,
to riſe no more!—However, let us purſue
the Advice of the American Fabius, faithe-
fully to fulfil our National Contracts—but
in future to keep ourſelves to ourſelves—then
ſhall we avoid the Duplicity and Intrigues
of Foreign Courts—and under the benign
Influence of our happy, firm, and efficient
Government, enjoy every Bleſſing which
Freedom beſtows—which we will extend for
the Enjoyment of all Mankind, with Peace
and Plenty—and Tyrannical *Royalty* baniſhed
from the World.

MARRIED] —Mr. BENJAMIN MUMFORD,
jun. to Miſs HANNAH REMINGTON, Daugh-
ter of Mr John Remington, of this Town.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, April 17.

ENTERED,	*from*
Schooner Hibernia, Northam,	Charleſton
Sloop Lively, Collins,	Boſton
—— Leopard, Wwſlow,	Providence
—— George, Brown,	New York
—— Lively, Bliſs,	Philadelphia
—— Becca & Betſy, Oxx,	Ditto
CLEARED,	
Sloop Betſy, Sanders,	St. Thomas's
Ship Semiramis, Smith,	Canton
Sloop Pomona, Bliſs,	New York
—— Nancy, Garton,	Ditto

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wedneſday the 17th of May next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M, if not ſold before at private Sale, (if the Weather be good, if not, the next fair Day)

All that pleaſantly ſituated real Eſtate of PELEG BARKER, Eſq; (deceaſed) ſituate South of the Parade, and fronting Two Streets.

PELEG BARKER, } *Execu-*
CHARLES BARKER, } *tors.*

Newport, April 18, 1797.

WAS lent ſome Time ſince a Volume of *Shaw's Travels through the Ottoman Empire*, belonging to the Subſcriber. The Perſon who has it Poſſeſſion, will oblige him much by returning ſaid Book, DANIEL HOLLOWAY.

Newport, April 17, 1797.

ON Friday the 21ſt Inſtant, will be Sold, at PUBLIC AUCTION, the HOUSE & LOT of LAND belonging to the Eſtate of the late TIMOTHY WATERHOUSE,—An excellent Stand for a Phyſician or Buſineſs.

Newport, April 17, 1797.

MORNING-SCHOOL.

THE Subſcriber reſpectfully informs the Public, that ſhe will open a Morning-School, in the Houſe ſhe now lives, for the inſtruction of young Ladies in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.——The Hours of Attendance will be from Six to Eight o'Clock, A. M.—The Art of Navigation, and Book-Keeping, as uſual.

JAMES WALLACE.

Newport, April 18, 1797.

For Sale, by
Chriſtopher. Champlin,

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogſhead.

For Sale, by
THOMAS HANDY,
At the Sugar Houſe lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Loaf Sugar by the Quantity, or ſingle Loaf.—Alſo, MOLASSES of a ſuperior Quality, for retailing.

Newport, April 4, 1797.

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Have JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale,

ST. Peterſburgh clean
Hemp, Ruſſia and Swedes' Bar-Iron, of the firſt Qualities, flat and ſquare, of every Dimenſion,
Iron Hoops and Nail Rods,
Cordage of every Dimenſion,
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, firſt Quality,
Oznabrigs, Bagging, Heſſian Rolls, Britannias, brown Sileſias, Dowlas, Stripes and Checks, Platilles Royales,
Ruſſia and German Sheetings, Diapers, Bed-Ticking, and Oil Cloths by the Package,
French Cogniac Brandy, and Holland Gin, of ſuperior Qualities, by the Pipe,
New England Rum, Molaſſes and Sugar, per Hogſhead,
Pine and ſuperfine Flour,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 12 by 14, Window Glaſs,
Pint, Half Pint, and Gill Tumblers, per Box.
Hamburgh Cordial Caſes.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,
MADE and SOLD, by

Joſeph Mumford,
Near the RED-MARKET,

Nearly oppoſite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *at the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church,

WHERE he carries on his Buſineſs, as uſual, with Fidelity and Deſpatch——and will ſell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*

The Convenience of theſe OVENS in roaſting Meat—or Cookery of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail; Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins.

Likewiſe, GLASS LAMPS.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead.

FOR SALE,

THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Eſtate, late Job Carr's, ſituate Eaſt on Thames ſtreet, South on the Way from Thames-ſtreet to the Red-Market, &c. For Conditions, inquire of

DANIEL W. BARKER.

Newport, January 2, 1796.

which poſt the Creeks engage to
a tract of land five miles ſquare;
onſideration of which they are to
ive goods to the value of ſix thou-
dollars, and to have two black-
hs, with ſtrikers and neceſſary tools
to the Upper and Lower Creeks.
the white citizens and negroes,
priſoners in the Creek nation, are
be given up. The treaties of
w-York and Hopewell, are recog-
ed and acknowledged.

Letters and printed Spaniſh papers,
m Trinidad, received by the Guar-
n, Captain Redman, ſtate the fol-
ing particulars of the fall of that
nd.

On the 19th of February the iſland
rendered by capitulation to the Eng-
h. The night previous to the capi-
lation the Spaniſh admiral ſet fire to
four men of war and a frigate;
e exertions of the Engliſh ſeloria-
tinguiſhed the fire of one of the 74's,
d made her a prize.

The Engliſh ſquadron was expected
leave Trinidad on the 3d inſtant.

The COMMISSIONERS appointed
nder the Britiſh Treaty, for ſettling
ontroverted debts due by American
erchants to Britiſh ſubjects, THIS
AY commence their functions. We
nderſtand that they have had provided
r them an office in the apartments
the Secretary of the Treaſury.

On Friday laſt a remarkable large
ter was killed, and the meat ſold in
arket on Saturday.—When alive it
eighed 2460 pounds. Raiſed and
ttened by Nicholas Diehl, in Kings-
ſing townſhip, ſeven miles from this
y.

NEW-YORK, April 8.

A letter from a gentleman in Liver-
ool to his friend in New York, dated
March 5th, ſays "the French effect-
g a landing in Wales under cover
three frigates, a corvette, and a lug-
er, proves to be nothing more than a
emiting of about 1200 men (in this
ountry, as a place of tranſportation —
But a circumſtance, ſerious in its effect,
as happened in this country, which
never happened before: the Bank of
England has refuſed to pay ſpecie for
their own notes, and by an order in
council, 14 millions of guinea notes are
to be iſſued for change the ſmalleſt
ſum being only 10s. The principal
buſineſs which at preſent occupies the
attention of Parliament is whether
Bank Notes ſhall be legal tender.—
Thoſe meaſures they condemned in
the French, they are now purſuing
themſelves. It has already cauſed a
great ſtagnation in trade, and I appre-
hend will do more ſo."

On Tueſday was landed from
the ſhip Nancy, Captain Johnſon, a
fine *Barbary ſheep*, being a preſent from
Captain George Deaky, to Chancellor
Livingſton, preſident of the ſociety for
the promotion of agriculture, &c.—
The ewe died at ſea. But Mr. De-
kay writes, that he has taken meaſures
to procure two others. This ſheep
has a thick and fine fleece.

By the ſame veſſel, and from the
ſame patriotic gentleman, have been
received ſamples of wheat from Algiers
and Saffee, which the preſident of the
agriculture ſociety propoſes to diſtri-
bute, ſo as to inſure experiments of its
utility.

Laſt year ſeveral ſeeds of different
kinds were forwarded by Captain De-
kay, from India, to the ſociety, and
among others a ſpecies of flax, which,
upon experiment made by the preſi-
dent and ſeveral members appears to
be well adapted to this country. It is
an acquiſition, conſidered only as an or-
namental plant, and more ſo as a uſeful
one. The ſtaple of this flax being great-
ly ſuperior to that in common uſe.

It is pleaſing to acknowledge, in a
gentleman deeply engaged in buſineſs,
ſo aſſiduous an attention to the agri-
cultural intereſt of his country; and
it is much to be lamented, that
though the ſociety for the promotion
of agriculture have addreſſed printed
inſtructions on this head to the cap-
tains of veſſels ſailing from New-York
which have been ſeconded by the re-
commendation of the chamber of com-
merce, yet agriculture has hitherto
received little of that aid from them,
which they might, without expenſe or
trouble, afford.

To Mr. Dorham and Mr. Neilſon,
the public are alſo indebted for the
introduction of ſheep from Holland
and Ireland."

A London paper aſſerts that ſeven
hundred thouſand pounds ſterling have
been remitted to the Emperor, ſince
the diſcuſſion of that queſtion in par-
liament.

It ſeems that citizen Buonaparte
has actually gone to Rome to give his
Holineſs the *fraternal kiſs*. The faſhion
uſed to be for great men to kiſs his *toe*
—it is probable Buonaparte will riſe as
high as his Holineſs' *pockets*.

This year ſeems deſtined to end the
Papal power. On this occaſion, we
expect, from a neighbouring clergy-
man, a diſſertation on the fulfilment of
prophecy, and chronological calcula-
tions, to prove that Buonaparte is in
time to deſtroy the beaſt.

April 11.

There has been lately a motion
made in the Britiſh Parliament to abo-
liſh Franking altogether, as an honor-
able ſacrifice of a mean and trivial
privilege. This would be throwing
a tax upon thoſe who are able to bear
it, and produce a conſiderable revenue.

Le Blanc, the aſſociate of Santhonax,
and one of the Commiſſaries of St.
Domingo, died on board the frigate
La Simillante, on his return from the
Weſt Indies to France.

Chartier one of the Council of El-
ders, and a ſtrong ſupporter of the
Mountain, has blown his brains out.

The Induſtry was boarded in the
Engliſh Channel by a French ſhip of
war, and after a little detention was
permitted to proceed on her voyage.

NEWPORT, APRIL 18.

The Spaniſh Ambaſſador, at Philadelphia,
has announced, that the Havanna was opened
on the 18th of March, and will continue open
for three Months from that Date, for all
Kinds of Proviſions of the United States, in
neutral Bottoms (Flour and Codfiſh excepted,
unleſs by ſpecial Permiſſion) A Paſſport
to be obtained from the Miniſter, or a Con-
ſul.

The following Motion paſſed the Britiſh
Houſe of Lords on the 28th February; and
One exactly ſimilar in the Houſe of Commons
the 2d.

"That a Secret Committee be appointed
to examine into, and aſcertain the Amount
of the outſtanding Engagements of the Bank
of England, and the Extent of the Funds in
their Poſſeſſion, for diſcharging the ſame, and
to report the Reſult to this Houſe, and their
Opinion of the Neceſſity of continuing and
confirming the Meaſures adopted by his Ma-
jeſty's Miniſter in the Minute of Council."

The Preſident of the United States has re-
moved into the Houſe lately occupied by his
Predeceſſor.

By Order of the Governor of Pennſylvania,
Propoſals will be received at the Secretary's
Office, for ſupplying that Commonwealth with
20,000 Stand of Arms—"One Half of which
may be imported, but the other Half muſt be
made or manufactured within the United
States."

On the 24th ult. Month, there was a vio-
lent Hurricane in Virginia, which blew down
a Number of Buildings, and ſeveral Perſons
were killed and wounded. The Current of
Wind extended one Mile in Width.

While the French Directory are *profeſſing*
the warmeſt Attachment to the American
People, they are at War with their Govern-
ment. This has been their Conduct from
the Commencement of the Revolution, to *war*
only with *Governments*, and *profeſs* Friend-
ſhip for the *People*. But Americans and
their Government are ſo cloſely united, that
they muſt ſtand or fall together. Beſides, is
it the *Government* or the *People* whoſe Com-
merce is oppreſſed?

In the Sufferings of the Dutch they have
a melancholy Example of the Folly of throw-
ing themſelves into the Power of any Party
at War, while the Conduct of the Swiſs has
ſecured to them the Bleſſings of Neutrality,
and the Permenancy of their Governments.—
We wait for the Determinations of our Go-
vernment, in whoſe Laws is our Liberty and
our Peace.

From a CORRESPONDENT.

"A Stoppage of Payment at the Bank (ſays
a celebrated Writer) is not a new Thing.—
Smith, in his Wealth of Nations, Book 2,
Chap. 2, ſays, that in the Year 1696 Ex-
chequer Bills fell Forty, Fifty, and Sixty
per Cent. Bank Notes Twenty per Cent. and
the Bank ſtopt Payment.—That which hap-
pened in 1696, may happen again in 1796.—
The Period in which it happened, was the
laſt Year of the War of King William. It
neceſſarily put a Stop to the further Emiſſion
of Exchequer and Navy Bills, and to the raiſ-
ing of new Loans; and the Peace which took
Place the next Year was probably hurried on
by this Circumſtance, and ſaved the Bank
from Bankruptcy. Smith, in ſpeaking of the
Circumſtances of the Bank, upon another
Occaſion ſays (Book 2, Chap. 2)—"This
"great Company has been reduced to the
"Neceſſity of paying in Sixpences."—When
a Bank adopts the Expedient of paying in
Sixpences, it is a Confeſſion of Inſolvency.

"It is worthy of Obſervation, that every
Caſe of Failure in Finances, ſince the Syſtem
of Paper began, has produced a Revolution
in Governments, either total or partial. A
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Failure in the Engliſh Finances will produce
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Propriety, infer, that John Bull and his
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Wealth and profound Erudition, are ſeriouſly
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Sloop Lively, Collins,	Boſton
—— Leopard, Winſlow,	Providence
—— George, Brown,	New York
—— Lively, Bliſs,	Philadelphia
—— Becca & Betſy, Oxx,	America
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Sloop Betſy, Sanders,	St. Thomas's
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DANIEL W. BARKER.

Newport, January 2, 1796.

THE DRUM.

I HATE that DRUM's discordant sound,
Parading round, and round, and round:
To thoughtless youth, it pleasure yields,
And lures from cities and from fields,
To sell their liberty for charms,
Of tawdry lace, and glitt'ring arms!
And when AMBITION's voice commands,
To march, and fight, and fall in foreign lands.

I hate that DRUM's discordant sound,
Parading round, and round, and round!
To me it talks of ravag'd plains,
And burning towns, and ruin'd swains,
And mangled limbs, and dying groans,
And WIDOWS tears, and ORPHANS moans;
And all that misery's hand bestows,
To fwell the catalogue of human woes.

SCHOOL.

WANTED to teach a small School, a Man of a good moral Character, who can teach Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for which generous Wages will be given. Whoever is disposed to undertake that Trust, may apply to

BENJAMIN GARDINER.

Middletown, April 3 1797.

To be Sold, by

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

At his Shop at the upper End of the Town,

FRESH HAY-SEED from the State of Vermont, viz.—

Clover, Herd's, Red Top, and Burden's Grass-Seed.

Also—all Sorts of West India GOODS—at the lowest Price for Cash.

Newport, February 27 1797

WE the Subscribers Bring by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of SARAH TURNER, late of said Newport, Widow, deceased, represented Insolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose;—We hereby give Notice that we will receive said Claims, at our respective Dwellings, any Time within the above Term.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, PEREG KAZER, } *Commissioners.*

Those Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make Payment to

HANNAH TURNER, *Administ.*

Newport ap il 3. 1797.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
Newport April 7, 1797.

THE Creditors of CONSTANT BOWEN, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Shipwright, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport on the first Wednesday in May next, then and there to shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition there pending, for the Benefit of the Act, passed in June, A. D 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

Witness H. SHERBURNE, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Island &c.
Newport April 10, 1797.

THE Creditors of EBENEZER WING, of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, Painter, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the first Wednesday in May next; then and there to shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition there pending, for the Benefit of the Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

Witness H. SHERBURNE *Dep Sec'ry*

THE Subscribers being by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport appointed Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, late of said Newport, Distiller, deceased, represented Insolvent; Six Months being allowed by said Council for that Purpose—— We hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them (if they see fit) to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the above Term.

JAPEZ CHAMPLIN, BENJAMIN SAYER. } *Commissioners.*

Those indebted to the above Estate, are desired to make Payment to

RUTH WHITEHORNE, *Adm'x.*

Newport, April 3, 1797.

WHEREAS the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, hath appointed us, the underwritten Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of the late EPHRAIM WELDEN, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Blacksmith, deceased, represented insolvent.—— All Persons having Demands against said Estate, are hereby notified to exhibit their Claims within Six Months from this Date, being the Period limited by said Council.

Original Entries or Vouchers willbe required, to substantiate said Demands

ANTHONY DIXON, THOMAS TILLEY, } *Commissioners.*

All Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to

LYDIA WELDEN, *Administratrix.*

Newport, April 3, 1797.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Cask,
Fresh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's, No 2
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A small Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
50 lb. CLOVES.

November 22

For Sale, by

William & Tho. Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

ALSO,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES,
Wholesale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Gun Powder

Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter Cask or Pound.

Also—Seventy-four Barrels Fresh Superfine FLOUR, just come to Hand. Apply to

PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

Ebenezer Woodward

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

Coarse and fine Salt, Virginia Coal, Tinto Hoops, Malt Hoops, Jib Hanks, Handspikes, Clapboards, Oak and Pine Joists, smoak'd Herring, Dry Bass, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop in Thames street,

Superfine and coarse Broadcloths, Coatings, Elastucks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worsted Hose, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames Street.

Likewise—One SHIP of 225 Tons—One BRIG of 112 Tons—Two SCHOONERS, One about 90 Tons—the other of 40 Tons Burthen.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD

At his STORE on the Point,

JAmaica Rum 4th Proof, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
St. Croix and Demarara Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
West India and New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
MOLASSES, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Hogsheads of the first Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
Boiduex SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
and TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—and RICE—by the Barrel.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

About Ten Tons of dry'd HIDES, which will be Sold at 10 Cents per lb.—for Cash or short Credit.

About Four Tons CORDAGE of different Sizes, and well made, will be ready to deliver this Month.

Three Vessels of different Sizes, now on the Stocks, which will be ready to launch on the shortest Notice.

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town—To Let and Sell.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Business, as usual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longest Voyages, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport April 10 1797.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS FOR SALE,

MOLASSES, West-India and New-England Rum, per Hogshead,
Sugar, Flour, Rice, Beef and Pork, per Barrel,
Raisins per Cask—Chocolate per Box,
Brandy—Gin—Bohea Tea—German Steel, &c. &c.—as usual—— Cheap for Cash.

For Sale, by

GEORGE CHAMPLIN,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON,
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the best Quality, by the Hogshead.

Newport, October 17, 1796.

Thomas Howland

Most respectfully returns his Thanks to his old Customers in particular, and the Public in general, for past Favours, and wishes to inform them, that he has removed from the Store he formerly occupied, which is now improved by Mr. JOHN BOURN jun. to the House and Store at the Corner of the New Church Lane, formerly belonging to Mr. Gideon Sisson,

Where he has for SALE,

Just Received from New-York per the last Vessels from Europe,

A large & extensive Assortment of English and India Goods,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season

Which he is determined to sell, on as low Terms, as can be bought in this or the neighbouring States, Quality considered.

ALSO,

Superfine Flour,
Jamaica Spirits, } Per Hogshead,
West India Rum, } Barrel, or
New England Rum, } Gallon,
French and Spanish Brandy,
Holland and Providence Geneva,
Teneriffe, Malaga, and Sherry Wines, per Quarter Cask,
Bohea, Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong Teas, per Dozen or lb.
Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper Allspice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cassia, Ginger, &c. per Dozen or lb.
Starch, Soap, &c. per Dozen or lb.
India Sugars, per Bag or lb.
Muscovado Ditto, per Hogshead, Barrel, or lb.
Indigo, per Cask, Dozen, or lb.
Tar, per Barrel,
Salt, per Quantity or Bushel,
Crockery Ware, per Crate
Lampblack, Tea and Bar Lead, per Cwt. or lb.

Bees Wax, Bayberry-Wax, Try'd Tallow, Flax Seed, Tow Cloth, and Flannel, at the highest Cash Prices, received in Payment.

Those who are unacquainted with Goods, will be served upon as good Terms, as the very best Judges.

Just Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back Street, and for Sale on reasonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the newest Fashion.

Newport, Nov 28, 1796.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

CONsisting of Dwelling-Houses, Store Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town.—— For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

FOR SALE,

A Cargo of prime Coffee,

consisting of about 60,000 Weight—(intitled to Drawback)——by

WILLIAM T. SLOCUM.

Newport, 3d Month 13th, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A Two-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, and about 16 Acres of good Meadow LAND, situated and lying in the North East End of the compact Part of the Town of Newport:—For Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN GOULD, on the Premises.

Newport, March 27, 1797.

For SALE, by

SIMEON MARTIN

6000 Bushels of the b
Isle-of-May and St. Ubes SAL
AND
50 Hogsheads of the best Qua
MOLASSES

Newport, March 28, 1797.

Robert Lawto

Respectfully informs the Public in gen and his old Customers in particular,

That he has removed

Shop to the House lately improved by Miss MUMFORDS, and nearly opposite Store of Messieurs GIBBS and CHANN in Thames street, and has just received, has for Sale,

A prime and elega
Assortment of the most fashionable

GOODS

Suitable for the Season,
Wholesale and Retail, at a very low vance.

Among which are,
An elegant ASSORTMENT Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beav
HATS.

Also, very low priced Mens' and Bo
Ditto, &c &c.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMON DAVIS

A Great Variety Crockery and Glass Ware assorte
Crates of Crockery Ware assorted; Bo
of Glass Ware, containing Decanters, Tu
blers, Wine Glasses, Mugs, &c.—A
Boxes of Cubic Soap.

The above Articles by Wholesale and Ret

The best of Old Madeira Wine, Sher
Port, Lisbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy
Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hy
Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and ma
other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Ret

Also a few Hogsheads and Tierces of go
Molasses.

Newport, March 27, 1797.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready mad
COLOURS. Also, an Assortmen
of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FUR
NITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and a
Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

Likewise—Ten Boxes of MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Bo
—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, i
good Order.

ALSO,

Just Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM,

A small Supply of Garden Seeds
viz.
9 Sorts Peafe; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sort
Radish; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram
Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme;
Large double Pink, &c.

Garden Seeds,

Just imported from LONDON, *and to be Sold at* CHARLES DUNBAR's *Shop, opposite Mr.* George Gibbs's,

EARLY Turner, Green Marrowfat, and Dwarf Peas; Dwarf May, Early Yorkshire, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Cauliflower, Large Battersea, Green and Yellow Savoy, Large Red Cabbage; Selisia Tennis Ball, and Cabbage Lettuce, Early short top, Salmon, and Scarlet Radish; Sweet Marjoram; Double Parsley; Double Peppergrass; Round Spinage; Scarlet Beet; Orange Carrot; Large Parsnip; Scarlet Onion; Early Dutch Turnip; Celery; Large Cucumber; Early Bush Beans; Red Clover; White Ditto; Herd's, Burden's, and Red top Grass.

Newport, January 31, 1797.

Coggeshall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

THE DRUM.

I HATE that DRUM's discordant sound,
Parading round, and round, and round:
To thoughtless youth, it pleasure yields,
And lures from cities and from fields,
To sell their liberty for charms,
Of tawdry lace, and glitt'ring arms!
And when AMBITION's voice commands,
To march, and fight, and fall in foreign lands.

I hate that DRUM's discordant sound,
Parading round, and round, and round!
To me it talks of ravag'd plains,
And burning towns, and ruin'd swains,
And mangled limbs, and dying groans,
And WIDOW's tears, and ORPHANS moans;
And all that mis'ry's hand bestowns,
To swell the catalogue of human woes.

SCHOOL.

WANTED to teach a small School, a Man of a good moral Character, who can teach Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for which generous Wages will be given. Whoever is disposed to undertake that Trust, may apply to

BENJAMIN GARDINER.

Middletown, April 3 1797.

To be Sold, by

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

At his Shop at the upper End of the Town,

FRESH HAY-SEED from the State of Vermont, viz.—
Clover, Herd's, Red Top, and Burden's Grass-Seed.

Also—all Sorts of West India GOODS—at the lowest Price for Cash.

Newport, February 27 1797

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of SARAH TURNER, late of said Newport, Widow, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose;—We hereby give Notice that we will receive said Claims, at our respective Dwellings, any Time within the above Term.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, PELEG KNIGHT, } *Commissioners.*

Those Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make Payment to

HANNAH TURNER, *Administ.*

Newport April 3. 1797.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
Newport, April 7, 1797.

THE Creditors of CONSTANT BOWEN, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Shipwright, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport on the first Wednesday in May next, then and there to shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition there pending, for the Benefit of the Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

Witness H. SHERBURNE, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Island &c.
Newport April 10, 1797.

THE Creditors of EBENEZER WING, of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, Painter, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the first Wednesday in May next; then and there to shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition there pending, for the Benefit of the Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

Witness H. SHERBURNE *Dep Sec'ry.*

THE Subscribers being by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport appointed Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, late of said Newport, Distiller, deceased, represented Insolvent; Six Months being allowed by said Council for that Purpose—We hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them (if they see fit) to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the above Term.

JABEZ CHAMPLIN,
BENJAMIN SAYER.

Those indebted to the above Estate, are desired to make Payment to

RUTH WHITEHORNE, *Adm'x.*

Newport, April 3, 1797.

WHEREAS the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, hath appointed us, the underwritten Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of the late EPHRAIM WEEDEN, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Blacksmith, deceased, represented insolvent.—All Persons having Demands against said Estate, are hereby notified to exhibit their Claims within Six Months from this Date, being the Period limited by said Council.

Original Entries or Vouchers willbe required, to substantiate said Demands.

ANTHONY DIXON, THOMAS TILLEY, } *Commissioners.*

All Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to

LYDIA WEEDEN, *Administratrix.*

Newport, April 3, 1797.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter-Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Cask,
Fresh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's, No 2
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,
A small Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

November 22.

For Sale, by

William & Tho. Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

ALSO,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES,
Wholesale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Gun Powder

Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter Cask or Pound.

Also—Seventy-four Barrels Fresh Superfine FLOUR, just come to Hand. Apply to

PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

Ebenezer Woodward

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

Coarse and fine Salt, Virginia Coal, Twist Hoops, Mast Hoops, Jib Hanks, Handspikes, Clapboards, Oak and Pine Joists, smoak'd Herring, Dry Bass, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop in Thames street,

Superfine and coarse Broadcloths, Coatings, Elasticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worsted Hose, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship-Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames Street.

Likewise—One SHIP of 225 Tons—One BRIG of 110 Tons—Two SCHOONERS, One about 90 Tons—the other of 40 Tons Burthen.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD

At his STORE on the Point,

JAmaica Rum 4th Proof, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
St. Croix and Demarara Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
West India and New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
MOLASSES, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Hogsheads of the first Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
Boiders SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
and TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—and RICE—by the Barrel.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

About Ten Tons of dry'd HIDES, which will be Sold at 10 Cents per lb.—for Cash or short Credit.

About Four Tons CORDAGE of different Sizes, and well made, will be ready to deliver this Month.

Three Vessels of different Sizes, now on the Stocks, which will be ready to launch on the shortest Notice.

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town—To Let and Sell.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Business, as usual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longest Voyages, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, April 10 1797.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS FOR SALE,

MOLASSES, West-India and New-England Rum, per Hogshead,
Sugar, Flour, Rice, Beef and Pork, per Barrel,
Raisins per Cask—Chocolate per Box,
Brandy—Gin—Bohea Tea—German Steel, &c. &c.—as usual—Cheap for Cash.

For Sale, by

GEORGE CHAMPLIN,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the best Quality, by the Hogshead.

Newport, October 17, 1796.

Thomas Howland

Most respectfully returns his Thanks to his old Customers in particular, and the Public in general, for past Favours, and wishes to inform them, that he has removed from the Store he formerly occupied, which is now improved by Mr. JOHN BOURS jun. to the House and Store at the Corner of the New-Church Lane, formerly belonging to Mr. Gideon Sisson,

Where he has for SALE,

Just Received from New-York, per the last Vessels from Europe,

A large & extensive Assortment of English and India Goods,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season

Which he is determined to sell, on as low Terms, as can be bought in this or the neighbouring States, Quality considered.

ALSO,

Superfine Flour,
Jamaica Spirits, West India Rum, New-England Rum, } Per Hogshead, Barrel, or Gallon,
French and Spanish Brandy,
Holland and Providence Geneva,
Teneriffe, Malaga, and Sherry Wines, per Quarter Cask,
Bohea, Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong Teas, per Dozen or lb.
Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cassia, Ginger, &c. per Dozen or lb.
Starch, Soap, &c. per Dozen or lb.
India Sugars, per Bag or lb.
Muscovado Ditto, per Hogshead, Barrel, or lb.
Indigo, per Cask, Dozen, or lb.
Tar, per Barrel,
Salt, per Quantity or Bushel,
Crockery Ware, per Crate,
Lampblack, Tea and Bar Lead, per Cwt. or lb.

☞ Bees Wax, Bayberry-Wax, Try'd Tallow, Flax Seed, Tow Cloth, and Flannel, at the highest Cash Prices, received in Payment.

Those who are unacquainted with Goods, will be served upon as good Terms, as the very best Judges.

Just Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back Street, and for Sale on reasonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Those Ladies who will please to call at the Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the newest Fashion.

Newport, Nov. 28, 1796.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

CONsisting of Dwelling-Houses, Store Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town.—For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

FOR SALE,

A Cargo of prime Coffee, consisting of about 60,000 Weight—(intitled to Drawback)—by

WILLIAM T. SLOCUM.

Newport, 3d Month 13th, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A Two-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, and about 16 Acres of good Meadow LAND, situated and lying in the North East End of the compact Part of the Town of Newport:—For Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN GOULD, on the Premises.

Newport, March 27, 1797.

For SALE, by

SIMEON MARTIN,

6000 Bushels of the best Isle-of-May and St. Ubes SALT.

AND

50 Hogsheads of the best Quality MOLASSES.

Newport, March 28, 1797.

Robert Lawton

Respectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Customers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the House lately improved by the Miss MUMFORDS, and nearly opposite the Store of Messieurs GIBBS and CHANNING, in Thames-street, and has just received, and has for Sale,

A prime and elegant Assortment of the most fashionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, by Wholesale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,
An elegant ASSORTMENT of Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.

Also, very low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMON DAVIS,

A Great Variety of Crockery and Glass Ware assorted; Crates of Crockery Ware assorted; Boxes of Glass Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine-Glasses, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Castile Soap.

The above Articles by Wholesale and Retail.

The best of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy; Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hyson Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.

Also a few Hogsheads and Tierces of *good* Molasses.

Newport, March 27, 1797.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewise—Ten Boxes of MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

ALSO,

Just Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM,

A small Supply of Garden Seeds, viz.

9 Sorts Pease; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radish; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; Large double Pink, &c.

Garden Seeds,

Just imported from LONDON, *and to be Sold at* CHARLES DUNBAR's *Shop, opposite Mr.* George Gibbs's,

EARLY Turner, Green Marrowfat, and Dwarf Peas; Dwarf May, Early Yorkshire, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Cauliflower, Large Battersea, Green and Yellow Savoy, Large Red Cabbage; Selisia Tennis Ball, and Cabbage Lettuce; Early short top, Salmon, and Scarlet Radish; Sweet Marjoram; Double Parsley; Double Peppergrass; Round Spinage; Scarlet Beet; Orange Carrot; Large Parsnip; Scarlet Onion; Early Dutch Turnip; Celery; Large Cucumber; Early Bush Beans; Red Clover; White Ditto; Herd's, Burden's, and Red top Grass.

Newport, January 31, 1797.

Coggeshall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-said Shop, on the shortest Notice.